Growing Interest in Virginia in the Cause of Popular Education

OUR SCHOOLS ARE GAINING

A Marked Advance in Recent Years in the Public School System of the State.

INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS

Revival of Public Interest in Popular Education Significant. Influential Agencies.

Few people appreciate the great development of the public school system of

School Population. \$71411,021 \$81555,807 \$91652,045 903691,312	3,047 5,383 7,680	Pupils. 131,088 239,046 342,720 375,601	3,014	Term. (Months.) 4.66 5.87 5.80 6.11	Cost. 5 545,826 1,100,238 1,636,082 2,137,361	96 1,199,333 4° 84 2,379,745 20	
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Indications of Progress.

he work of the chief governing bears, intensive rather than extensive. It is investigate and study the larger stlons of educational policy; grasp trend of new educational ideas and out such as should be incorporated our schools; stimulate and regulate course of the motion forces that

An encourage significant hat all the departments of educa-tion-elementary, beconding and higher-are drawing into closer and more help-ful relations. The co-operation of these activities promises large and important

Improvement of Teachers.

for the teacher in the matter of self-improvement. "As is the teacher, so is the school" is a trite, but exact expression of a fundamental truth in school-economy. That Virginia teachers are eagerly availing themselves of every opportunity for improvement is shown by the records of attendance upon the summer schools. Last year nearly two thousand were in attendance upon Virginia summer schools, to say nothing of those teachers who pursued special courses in other summer schools, as well as in the great universities of the country. The Virginia Summer School of Methods, now in sixteenth annual session at the University of Virginia, with nearly a thousand teachers registered, is, indeed, an inspiration to the school system of the State. This school exemplifies and dissemblance correct principles and methods of teaching cultivales the idea of the school is no experiment, with newborns chools in operations, and the good order of the school.

The school is no experiment, with newborn zeal for patronage and affected suncriority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low years ago, and during that priority years ago, and during that priority. It was established thirty-low yea State. This school exemplifies and dis-seminates correct principles and methods of teaching; cultivates the idea of pro-fessional acquirements for teaching; stim-ulates a sentiment for general culture; creates higher aspirations and gives a broader outlook. It has been a large fac-tor in adjusting teachers to higher ideals. The faculty of the school this year in-cludes, as usual, many of the most distin-guished specialists in this country, and is not surpassed in intellectual force and teaching ability.

The Summer Schools at Emory, Hamp-

not surpassed in intellectual force and teaching ability.

The Summer Schools at Emory, Hampton and Petersburg, are also doing an indispensable work in teacher-training.

It is also gratifying to note that the teachers are not satisfied with faithful, efficient service in the school-room, but that through their professional associations—State and local—they are doing their part in all efforts looking to the advancement of the interests of education. As all effective energy must find progress can be made without his hearty expression through the teacher, no real co-operation. In a republic, the school determines the character of the citizenship determines the character of the citizenship determines the character of the divisional to the Commonwealth, and as a product of the school must beer the stamp of the master workman.

Questions Before the Public.

Virginia schools, our conditions must be adjusted and the policles that have proved most wholesome and effective in other States must be applied This is, of necessity, a large undertaking, dependent upon the will of the people. The home must be trained to give the right of way to the school. Teachers in elementary, secondary, and high schools, in colleges and universities, State and local school officers, parents, newspapers, the press, the pupit, and all other friends of education, must combine their wisdom and focus their energies on "the public school as the center of our larger hope." They must bring to the front and keep in play all the activities that shape our higher life.

The Conorgative Commission.

The Co-operative Commission.

Agitation, discussion, organization! It requires no prophetic eye to see the dawn of an era of increased prosperity and usefulness for the public schools of

SUFFOLK COLLEGE.

This Well Equipped Institution Doing Excellent Work.

long and honored career. During this time hundreds of young men have been fitted for lives of usefulness and honor.

schools.

Only forty boys are received into the home, and the greatest care is exercised in the moral and mental training of the school. The masters are all gentlemen of high culture, strong Christian characters, wide experience; and, teachers and pupils living together, there is a homelikeness about the school which is very rare, but which has proven very valuable in developing the boys into manly, straightforward men.

forward men.
The location is an ideal one for a boys'

IN COUNTRY

Establishment of One in Every County Should be Virginia's

PREPARE YOUTH FOR COLLEGE

This Dr. Boatwright Declares to be the Imperative Need of the Immediate Future.

By Dr. F. W. Boatwright, President of Richmond College,

of them, unless the number of prepared

more that the applicant for place shall have at least as much as a high school

The College of the People

Denominations and Secondary

Reducation.

Now and again there is a recrudesence of zeal among religious denominations in behalf of secondary education, but these efforts tend to become fewer and less adequate to the needs of all the people. In the first place secondary education is not generally felt as a primary need in denominational work. If there exists in the denomination fear of lack of religious training in the institutions conducted by the State, this fear does not touch the high school. The bigh school pupil lives at home and attends the home churches and Sunday school under the parental eye. The churchman gladly patronises the high school and declines to tax himself further to support a denominational academies has been to pave the way to denominational colleges. The colleges have built or helped to build academies have been dead of the secondary and the field of secondary education, and the high of the building general morphology botany and byslology, all prepare the students who cannot remain for a degree may profitably spend two years in general scludific and literary subjects before e Education. Now and again there is a recrudesence of zenl among religious denominations in behalf of secondary education, but these

the through their professional associations. Each and local—they are doing their part in all efforts looking to the advancement of the interests of education. As all effective energy must find advancement of the interests of education. As all effective energy must find progress can be made without his hearty expression through the teacher, no real ecoperation. In a republic, the school determines the character of the citizenship determines the character of the government. The cilid develope due to device the high schools and the whole of the common wealth, and as a product of the common wealth, and as a product of the school must bear the stamp of the master workman.

Questions Before the Public.

Anons the current educational questions with the common wealth of the place and the excellency and varieties of the place and the excellency and varieties of the surroundings, and the enhusiastic forms the highly educated and experienced corps of the common wealth of the place and the excellency and varieties of the surroundings, and the enhusiastic forms of the place and the excellency and varieties of the surroundings, and the enhusiastic forms of the place and place and conduct of the bytes was of an unsually high order, while twenty-five the day of the secondary schools of the pla

A New Era Dawning.

But Virginia is becoming aroused on the subject. A bill to establish high schools in every magisterial district failed last winter, by accident, rather than by intention, and is sure to be passed in the near future. This legislation should give us high schools that not only offer training in languages, history and science, but also teach the simpler applications of knowledge to trade and business.

It needs to be remembered, however, that the general revenues of the State cannot now bear the whole burden and that local taxation must supplement State aid. The high school must come to the counities, if at all, in this way, and it behooves every friend of secondary education to be active. There is opportunity for all to work, and need of every willing heart and hand.

RANDOLPH-MACON.

A Strong Institution, Proud of

the Record of Her Students.

RICHMOND COLLEGE:

New Courses of Instruction-En-

be enlarged next session, and in the de-partment of physics more advanced work in electricity will be offered. Professor Winston will have the assistance in this work of Mr. Frank Z. Brown, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

the only pity is that so few can enjoy the priceless privileges of good secondary training. A New, Era Dawning. OUR YOUTH

mon School Training of All Her Boys and Girls.

SO DECLARES DR. SMITH

Chancellor of Randolph-Macon System Makes Earnest Plea for Interest in Education.

By Dr. Wm. W. Smith,

Chancellor of the Randolph-Macon System corner, apologized for the unpruned style

conducted as not to command respect or to appreciably hetter its pupils. But what shall we say to the appalling indifference in our cities to their generally excellent and well conducted high schools and to the college education toward which they lead? Appailing is not too strong a word. The United States Bureau of Education reports that there are only about 130 boys (I quote from memory) coming annually from our Virginia high schools in arts, bachelor of arts and master of arts.

and academies, prepared to center college, an average of eleven new students a year for each college in the State seeking such graduates. I have found and supplied some omissions in the Bureau's list, but after making the largest allowances for schools not reporting to the Bureau and for others not reporting to the Bureau and for others not reporting on this item, I cannot make out more than eighteen and a half prepared students a piece for charance each year in Virginia colleges coming forth from all our secondary schools—public and private. Reckoning on an average attendance of three years, these would keep the college roll up to fifty-five or six. "Yes, but they have over that." True, because some, perforce, take unprepared students and some draw students largely from elsewhere. Just lock over the last list of B. A. graduates of the University of Virginia and see for whose education we are spending the State's money there. We are willing and glad, of course, to have others come to cur schools, but unless they educate our own sons we are not getting the benefit for which they are maintained. No student at our State institutions pays as much as it costs the State to educate him. Our educational benefactions, intended primarily for our own citizens, are by their nesleet going largely to others.

The almost incredible facts as to high

and college education, or even the richest, and best of our colleges will languish. Endowments cannot take the place of students; free scholarships cannot prepare boys for college.

We must bring home to parents the fact—for it is a provable fact—that he who can give his boy a high school and college education and does not do so, is robbing him of his right. He is not giving his child a fair chance in the battle of life.

TAZEWELL COLLEGE,

Tazewell, Va., J. H. Dodge, L. I., A. B., A. M., Principal.

EDUCATION OF 10,000 SUCCESSFUL MEN.

By WM. W. SMITH, Chancellor of the Randolph-Macon System.

The editors of "Who's Who in America" boy in the United States failed entirely to become so notable in any department inducing more than ten thousand of the men now living in the United to attract the attention of the Who's States who are "most notable in all Who editors, and that only 24 self-taught

boy in the United States failed entirely to become so notable in any department of usefulness and reputable endeavor as to attract the attention of the Who's Who editors, and that only 24 self-taught men succeeded.

2. That a boy with only a commonsthool education had, in round numbers, one chance in 2,000.

3. That a high-school training increased this chance nearly twenty-two times.

4. That college education added gave the young man about ten times the chance of a high-school boy and two hundred times the chance of the boy whose training stopped with the common school.

5. That the A. B. graduate was pre-emi-

school.

5. That the A.B. graduate was pre-eminently successful and that the self-educated man was inconspicuous.

From the nature of the case it cannot be claimed that these classifications are exact, but they are based upon the full-est statistics ever obtained, and the necessary etimates have been made by government experts. It is also doubtless true that other circumstances contributed to the success of these trained men, but after all reasonable allowances are made the figures force the conclusion that the more school-training the American boy of that period had, the greater were his chances of distinction. How will it be in this century?

It is unnecessary to extend this inquiry to woman. Education is practically her only door to eminence.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1904.
The above estimates have been verified carefully in this office and are believed to be substantially correct.
W. T. HARRIS, Commissioner.

most brilliant minds of the medical profession, among them: E. Brown-Schard,
socrates Maupin and Charles Bel-Gibson, the great authorities of their day
in physiology, chemistry and surgery
Fifth. Coming to the present aduntages, there are many which put the Molical College of Virginia in the front risk
of the medical colleges of America. Chir
among these is the fact that this colleb
has the exclusive privilege of clinical
teaching in the Memorial Hospital. The
staff of this hospital for both private and
clinical cases, is selected from the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia. It
is one of the most modern and best
equipped hospitals in America, and was
constructed and furnished at a cost of
200,000. It has a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds. There are three
operating rooms; the largest amphitheatre
being equal in construction and finish
to any operating amphitheatre in Ney
york. The partitions are solid, the stals
are stone and metal, the floors are lay
on sleepers of metal, and are double with
a thick layer of asbestos between. The
vuilding is practically firemoot, and has
as an additional safeguard from fire escapes. All plumbing is exposed, and
overy modern idea that has been generally accepted in hospital construction has
been adopted. The werds are ample, and
are open for the accommodation of all
classes of disease stexcept chronic and
contagious), and for the reception of obstetrical cases. Such a hospital, in close
affiliation with the Medical College of
Virginia, affords to its students inestimable advantages.

Besides these special privileges which
are, of course, open only to students in
the Medical College of Virginia, we have
equal rights in the other general hospitals in Richmond, as the City Hospital,
etc.

Sixth. One of the greatest advantages
to senior students is the establishment
in the Memorial Hospital of an Obsterrical Department. It is well known by
teachers of obstetries that more can be
aught students from one maternity case
in a hospital than from man

are inadequate.

Seventh. As one proof of the high standing of the Medical College of Virginia and its progressive methods, ettention is called to the fact that for four years the Medical College of Virginia has been president of the Southern Medical College Association. This association is composed of the most prominent medical colleges in the South, and promulgates the laws governing the best institutions of this section.